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BIGOTRY

Displayed in the House of Representative at Its Session Last June.

Story of the Passage of an Interesting Bill in the United States Congress.

Mr. Walter Evans Opposes the Granting of Equal Rights to All Citizens.

THAT VERY, VERY YELLOW DODGER

The Congressional race in this district is one in which all fair-minded, unprejudiced men are deeply interested. Mr. Walter Evans and Mr. Oscar Turner are the two principal opposing nominees. Mr. Turner is a broad, liberal-minded man, who is without prejudices and believes that all citizens should be protected in the enjoyment of the rights guaranteed them by the Constitution. Mr. Evans, on the other hand, is known by his record. That record is one that we would like to get fully before the people of this district, but our space will not permit that. We will content ourselves with an account of a very interesting bill which was under consideration in the House of Representatives June 29. The purpose of that bill was to authorize the Secretary of War in his discretion to permit the erection of a building for religious worship by any sect or denomination on the West Point military reservation. In the course of the debate on the measure it developed that the principal objection to the passage of the bill was that the Catholic church might under its provisions get a chance to erect a chapel there. The bill provided that the erection of any such chapel by any religious denomination should be free of expense to the Government of the United States. The bill was finally passed by a vote of 134 to 25. Mr. Walter Evans, of Kentucky, voting against it (see Congressional Record, June 29, 1898, pages 7264 to 7271). The debate on the subject in the House is quite interesting. We extract parts of it, showing its character, as follows:

Mr. Sulzer.—In my opinion, no fair-minded man can object to it (the bill) or will object to it. * * * Let me say that I stand for religious freedom in its broadest sense. * * * and I know the passage of this bill is absolutely necessary in order that a great many people at the West Point military reservation may enjoy the right to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences. * * * For one, sir, I make bold to say that I do not believe there is a man in this house who is so illiberal, so bigoted and so narrow-minded that he is not willing to give his fellow-men the same religious rights he enjoys—that is, the right to worship God in his own way and according to his own heart. If there be such a man he ought to hang his head in shame. He is not in touch with the liberal spirit of his age. * * *

A member.—(Was it Walter Evans?) Is not this bill intended to give the Catholic church a chapel at West Point?

Mr. Sulzer.—Oh, no; the bill provides that any church can build a chapel at West Point if the Secretary of War gives his consent. * * * We know that at West Point are many officers, a great many cadets, a great many soldiers who live there, and who must live there, who belong to the Catholic church, and who demand the right to worship God according to the rites of that church. * * * I have only pity for the bigot in these closing years of the nineteenth century who would deny them that right.

Mr. Powers.—Do other denominations have chapels in this reservation?

Mr. Sulzer.—There is a Protestant church there now—a Government church.

Mr. Cannon.—I merely want to ask a question, so as to understand the facts. There is a Government chapel on the West Point reservation?

Mr. Belknap.—Yes.

Mr. Cannon.—And is occupied by a Protestant chaplain?

Mr. Belknap.—Yes.

Mr. Cannon.—Paid from the Government treasury?

Mr. Belknap.—Yes.

Mr. Evans.—How large a town is West Point?

Mr. Hull.—It is only a military school.

Mr. Evans.—Are there not other churches there that they can go to?

Mr. Evans.—If there are other churches there that is enough.

Mr. Evans was one of the twenty-five members who voted against the bill, and the gentleman who manifested such a narrow religious bigotry—a spirit so opposed to the Constitution of the United States—is a candidate for re-election and asking fair-minded men and members of that religious denomination toward which he displayed that narrow spirit to vote for him! Is he a fit man to represent American citizens and to be entrusted with the important affairs of the office to which he aspires?

One of the most contemptible tricks of a hopeless cause was that perpetrated the past week by some narrow-minded crank in mailing to our citizens a yellow, very

yellow dodger, calculated to create bad feeling between the masses of the people and mislead a few into voting for the Republican nominee.

The Kentucky Irish American interviewed many persons who had received or been shown the circular, and all said it would fall of its purpose and result in renewed effort to bring out every voter whom it was intended to mislead.

Others of like nature, without signature or authority, may be looked for, and we would suggest that they pay no attention to them. The author or authors of the above reprehensible act have no conception of honorable politics. They are unworthy of further notice.

FATHER MATURIN.

The Former Episcopal Clergyman Joins a Roman Catholic Order.

Information received in private letters from England is to the effect that the Rev. Father B. W. Maturin, formerly a priest in the Episcopal church, well known in New York City and Philadelphia, is about to enter the Roman Catholic Order of the Oratory, a community whose houses are located at Birmingham and Brompton, England. The Rev. Mr. Maturin will be the first clergyman connected with the American Episcopal church to become an Oratorian.

For a number of years the Rev. Father Maturin occupied a prominent place on this side of the Atlantic. He was born in Ireland, the son of an able Irish clergyman, and joined the order of the Cowley Fathers, missionary priests of the Anglican church, at Cowley, England. When a branch of the order was founded in this country, under the name of the Society of Mission Priests of St. John the Evangelist, with headquarters in Boston, Father Maturin was sent to America.

He remained with the other members of the community in Boston until the society secured control of St. Clement's church, Philadelphia, when he became rector of that parish. He was recognized as a powerful preacher and a theologian of remarkable attainments. He left the United States after a time and returned to the community house at Cowley, and about two years ago joined the Roman Catholic faith, a move which he had threatened to make on many occasions while here.

The congregation of the Oratory was founded by Philip Neri, who was afterward canonized, in the middle of the sixteenth century. In 1847 Cardinal John Henry Newman established a congregation of the order at Birmingham and two years later another congregation was established in London by the Rev. Dr. Frederick W. Faber, which was subsequently settled at Brompton. Each community is wholly independent of the other and neither has any substantial relation with the houses on the Continent of Europe.

It was the principal of the founder of the order that there should be perfect equality among its members, even the superior taking his turn in serving at the table. The members are not monks and do not renounce their private fortunes. Their functions are limited to prayer, the administration of the holy sacrament and preaching. In Cardinal Newman's time the membership was composed mostly of priests who had formerly been in the church of England, and that complexion is largely retained up to the present. It is understood that Mr. Maturin will unite with the community at Brompton.

ALLIED UNIONS ELECT OFFICERS.

The Regular Meetings Will Be Held on the Second Sunday of Each Month.

At a meeting of the Allied Printing Trades Council held at Beck's Hall last Sunday afternoon C. E. Shepard was elected President; W. H. Woodman, Vice President; J. F. Middendorf, Secretary; J. G. Kestler, Treasurer, and J. W. Craig, Sergeant-at-Arms. These officers are to serve for the term of one year. Each one of the organizations composing the council was represented by three delegates, one of the most prominent of whom was Alderman Humphrey Knecht, of the German Typographical Union.

The work of the council will consist of advancing the interests of all those engaged in the printing business, and particularly those of the employers of members of the union.

The Committee on By-laws and Constitution will have a full and final report to be submitted at the next regular meeting, at which time a Board of Control, consisting of one representative from each subordinate body, will be selected.

The regular monthly meetings will be held hereafter on the second Sunday of each month in Beck's Hall.

CONCESSIONS TO LIMERICK.

On Wednesday Messrs. J. L. Wilkinson, general manager of the Great Western Company, England, R. G. Colhoun, traffic manager of the Great Southern & Western railway, and F. Vaughan, traffic manager of the Waterford & Limerick line, arrived in Limerick, and had interviews with some of the leading merchants who have taken up an attitude of opposition to the amalgamation. Mr. Wilkinson and Mr. Colhoun, on behalf of their companies, offered many concessions to Limerick in the way of traffic and otherwise if opposition were withdrawn; but the merchants were not to be drawn, and decided unflinchingly against all monopoly. Thus ended the interviews without any practical result. In all probability the issue will now be left to Parliament.

METEORS.

Two Thousand Miles of Them to Shower the Heavens During November.

Watch for the Most Dazzling Display of Fireworks in the Sky Since 1866.

The Coming Two Vast Showers of Falling Stars Only Two Weeks Apart.

AIR PROTETS US FROM METEORS

Two great meteor showers in a single month, and only two weeks apart, constitute a rare event in astronomical annals. Such an event is due to occur in November, says Garrett P. Serviss.

One of the expected showers will result from the first on-rush of the advancing columns of the great Leonid meteors, which envelop the earth in fiery spectacles once in every thirty-three and a quarter years, or three times in a century. The main mass of these meteors is due in November, 1899, but, since their array extends over a length of at least two thousand million miles, they require not less than three years to pass the place where their orbit intersects that of the earth.

Accordingly, astronomers are confident that their leading files will be streaming, in hundreds of thousands, across the point of intersection when our globe arrives there about November 13, this year. The tocsin of science has been sounded, star-maps and directions to observers have been scattered broadcast, the latest improvements in photography have been enlisted in the service, and the astronomical world is on the qui vive for the expected encounter.

The other great shower occurs on the night of November 27, and will be caused by the meeting of the earth with the meteors known as the Andromedes, or Bielids, which are closely related to the famous missing comet of Biela, if they are not, in fact, scattered debris of that comet itself. These meteors were last seen in a great shower in 1885, when a huge ball of blazing iron dropped out of the sky while it was filled with their dazzling trains and buried itself in the earth near Mazapil in Mexico. The meteor, or piece of a smashed comet, is now in a mineralogical museum in Europe, and the man who finds another like it, after the shower next month, will possess a treasure for which the scientific world will envy him.

The average person who goes out on the nights of November 13 and 14, and again on November 27, and looks serenely up at the sky with its flying sparks—if he is fortunate enough to see them—will have no idea in how simple a manner he is protected from a great danger. If he did have the idea an element of fear and dread might tend to upset his equanimity. Only the transparent air protects us against death from meteors. What the effect of a small meteor striking a human body with undiminished velocity would be we can only guess. A mauler bullet, traveling say 2,000 feet in a second, when it enters the brain cavity, or any of the water-charged tissues of the body, produces explosive effects that make even army surgeons recoil aghast.

But a meteor's velocity at the instant it strikes the atmosphere is from 50,000 to 250,000 feet per second. Would it blow a man to pieces as if a can of nitro-glycerine had been exploded against his breast? Or would it incinerate him like a stroke of lightning, even as it is itself incinerated by the more than furnace heat of its rush through the air? However we may answer these questions, there remains plentiful food for thought in the spectacle of thousands of such missiles burning themselves into harmless puffs of gas a few miles above our heads.

And, what makes the whole question more interesting, occasionally the shield of the atmosphere proves insufficient, and the earth's armor is penetrated by a meteor of more than ordinary size and density. This is what happened at Mazapil during the shower of the Andromedes in 1885, and it may happen again next month.

The Mazapil meteor, composed mostly of iron, buried itself two or three feet in the hard soil, and was dug out, yet glowing with heat, by persons who had seen it fall. If a similar meteor should fall in New York city, notwithstanding the loss of velocity it would suffer in passing through a hundred miles or so of air, it would penetrate the stoutest roof or wall, and if as large as some others that have been known to reach the earth, it would demolish a twenty-story building more effectively than a whole broadside of thirteen-inch shells could do it.

The adventures of the two great troops of meteors which are now rushing rapidly toward the earth have been varied and startling, and the future may have still more remarkable things in store for them and for us. The Leonids (thus called because they appear to radiate from the constellation Leo) hold, like the Andromedes, close relation with a comet which is traveling in the same track. Every time they meet the earth they suffer violent perturbations.

Beside the millions which are consumed with fire in the air, other millions and billions are whirled into new paths and

drawn out into streams like eddying leaves in a storm. Although the general orbit of the meteors is not changed, yet, after each encounter with the earth their companions and columns are broken and reformed, gaps are created and the entire mass is drawn out into a more extended array. Because of these changes it is quite impossible to predict the precise point in the meteoric formation which the earth will strike when it meets the stream.

In 1833 a particularly dense mass encountered the globe, and the result was a spectacle that carried terror broadcast over the world, the greatest excitement being produced on the plantations of our Southern States, where the negro slaves believed that the end of the world was upon them, while their white masters could not give them the assurance that their fears were not well founded. All accounts agree that the universal amazement on the 13th of November, 1833, was such as the world has very rarely experienced.

In 1866, when the earth next encountered the Leonid meteors, the display was magnificent, but not so overwhelming as in 1833. Brilliant showers were seen in the years immediately preceding and following 1866, and this fact is a principal reason for expecting a display this year. Whether we shall encounter a compact column of the meteors or a comparatively scattered mass no one can tell, but that many will be seen may be regarded as a certainty. Even the precise time when the most brilliant spectacle will be presented is not known. The Harvard College observatory advises watchers to begin their vigil about 11 o'clock on the evening of November 11, and keep it up until the stars fade in the morning twilight on November 13.

The constellation Leo, from which the meteors appear to emanate, rises about 10:30 o'clock, so that all the meteors seen before midnight will appear shooting up like skyrocket from the northeastern horizon. Later on the radiant point approaches the mid-heaven in the early morning hours and the tracks of the meteors, when traced backward, will appear to meet like the ribs of a gigantic umbrella spread over the earth.

One circumstance will be especially favorable for a brilliant display; the moon, being new, will not interfere with its light.

The meteors come from the eastward and the earth will be moving toward that quarter, so that the velocity with which they enter the atmosphere will be nearly a maximum. It is as if two trains moving in opposite directions should meet, one (the earth) traveling eighteen miles in a second and the other (the meteors) twenty-six miles in a second.

The moon, too, will be involved in the shower. Being without any appreciable atmosphere, its surface will have no protection against the hail of meteors, and the spectacle of their striking, if we could witness it near by, would probably astonish us beyond measure. No doubt a large meteor, when it hits the moon, is not only itself dissipated but produces a pocket of molten rock where it strikes. In fact, the innumerable pockmarks that cover the moon's surface may be due to the impact of meteors, and they show us what the experience of the earth would be but for its atmospheric protection.

The past history of the Leonid meteors possibly predicts their future. Until the year 1260 of our era, there is reason to believe, they were free wanderers in open space. Then they encountered the planet Uranus and were diverted into a closer orbit around the sun, intersecting that of the earth. What happened to Uranus when they met we shall never know, although the fact that Uranus still serenely pursues its distant orbit indicates that that planet was not the chief sufferer from the encounter. Perhaps before the meeting with Uranus the meteors formed a comet, as the Andromeda meteors did before 1872. What the ultimate effect of their repeated encounters with the earth will be is hardly problematical. Every time they are more widely scattered.

But we can not be certain that we have yet met the densest mass of them that crosses our orbit, and the possibility exists that they may terrify the world again more effectively than they have ever done before. The best advice of the astronomer is to keep an eye on them.

The Andromeda meteors, due on November 27, have had even a more remarkable career than that of the Leonids, although their history is comparatively brief. They were never seen before 1872, although previous to that time a well-known comet traveled in their track. Something wonderful happened to that comet fifty years ago. Just what it was nobody knows—possibly a clash with an asteroid—but after the accident, whatever it may have been, the unfortunate comet was found to have been broken in two. It survived the separation, although its parts had been flung hundreds of thousands of miles asunder, and, continuing along its former orbit, came back as a double comet in 1890.

But when it was next due, in 1872, instead of the twin comets, a dash of meteors appeared in the sky, indicating that the comets had met with another disaster, and that the earth had encountered a portion of their shattered remnants. In 1885 the meteors appeared again, and, in the midst of their display, as I have already told, an iron mass fell from the sky in Mexico. Now, in 1898, they are due once more, and what surprises they have in store for us nobody can tell.

No astronomer can doubt that they will arrive on time, but whether few or many remains to be seen.

On this occasion the moon will not be so obliging as she is when the Leonids are due. The moon will be full on the night of the 27th, and will flood the heavens

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JOHN DILLON

Prepared to Go Into a Conference With the Redmondite Party.

The True Policy Is to Endeavor to Build up Again a Union of All Forces.

So Far as the People of Ireland Are Concerned They Are All for Union.

ENGLISH PLEDGES ARE WORTHLESS

Mr. John Dillon, M. P., was entertained at dinner by the Nationalists of Glasgow in St. Andrew's Hall recently. The Dublin Weekly Freeman says the reception accorded to Mr. Dillon was of the most enthusiastic character. The Sunday demonstrations were the largest held in Glasgow for years, and the Nationalists of that city subscribed \$2,000 in aid of the Parliamentary fund. At the banquet Mr. John Ferguson presided.

In response to the toast, "Our Guest and the Parliamentary Party," prepared by Father Ambrose, Mr. John Dillon, M. P., said in part:

On behalf of the party with which I am identified, and on my own behalf, I thank you with all my heart for the way in which you have received this toast tonight. I feel called upon and moved to say a special word of thanks to the proposer of the toast, Father Ambrose, as the representative of an order endeared to Irish Catholics in a hundred ways associated from the day of its foundation to the cause of the poor and the people, and to which I am personally bound, as Father Ambrose knows, by the closest ties.

In these days it is indeed a pleasure to see a body of men representative, fully representative, of one of the greatest centers of Irish nationality in the world, unanimous and hearty in expressing thanks to the Irish National party. Now, I claim to be one of those who throughout the days of stress and storm of the last eight years have remained faithful according to our humble judgment and abilities to the old principles of the Parnellite party as it existed before 1890, and I am sanguine that the signs are multiplying every day that our reward is at hand; today, so far as the people of Ireland are concerned, they are all for union, that the desire of their hearts is for union.

Now, what are the obstacles to union? As far as I know, there are only two obstacles. One is the difference which still exists among the Irish representatives, and the other is the contentions kept up by certain newspapers. I am speaking in the presence of the press, and therefore I had better be civil; but I must say that although a public man, I recognize to the fullest extent the enormous benefits conferred on mankind by the newspaper press. I do think the newspapers sometimes aggravate and protract quarrels, because quarrels, you see, give good copy, and if a country is pulling all together there is a dearth of interesting intelligence, and one of the elements which has tended to keep up the semblance of faction and division in Ireland—and it is now no more than a semblance—is the contentious attitude of certain journals whose names I won't mention.

Now, I ask, what is to be done? You will all remember a proposition which was made at the convention held in Birmingham this year on the suggestion of Glasgow, with a view of bringing the Parliamentary representatives of the people together, and what occurred in consequence of that suggestion. We are asked sometimes for practical proposals? My practical proposal for bringing about union among the Irish representatives—a union, recollect, which the people are eager for and demand—is that a conference should be held of any number of representative men, say five or ten on each side, five to begin with nominated by Mr. Redmond and five by myself, and nobody to be bound by the result of that conference, but let us get together in a room and see whether we can not draw up a scheme by which our differences can be adjusted. If such a representative conference can agree upon a scheme, that scheme would bind nobody until it was submitted on either side to the leading men of the country. My conviction is so strong that there is no real substantial or serious differences between us that I am convinced that if once we got together round a table, whether it be square or round, we would emerge from the room very good friends and work together for the good of the country.

Now, I desire to say a word or two on some recent controversies which have taken place as to our position towards English parties, because there are some men in Ireland who claim that the only cause of difference between us and the Parnellite party is that we are too closely attached and bound up with the Liberal party in this country, though it is a curious thing that the Liberal party has repeatedly attacked me for not being sufficiently closely attached to them, but you can not please everybody. Now, my reply to that objection is that I am prepared to go into a conference with the Parnellite party on the basis of absolute independence of all English parties, and that the lines on which I seek, on which I hope, for reunion among the National

representatives of the Irish people are the lines of the old Parnellite party as it existed before 1890. Now, I put the question with confidence to everyone who calls himself a Parnellite in Ireland to-day—is he content, or is he not, to go back to the precise lines of the old Parnellite party before 1890? What more does he want than the old Parnellite policy, and if we accept that policy then I fail to see where the difference comes in between us. I take it as a great advance in Irish politics that the leaders on either side can now reason out the matter in sober and rational language.

Last year Mr. Redmond made an appeal to me in a speech which he delivered in Waterford from which I gathered that if the answer were in the affirmative he would be prepared to enter into negotiations for reunion. He made an appeal to me and he said it was my duty as the leader of the largest section of the Irish Nationalist representatives to go to the leaders of the Liberal party and ask them for pledges that they still maintained the same position regarding home rule as they did under Mr. Gladstone's leadership. Well, the first question I ask is, who are the leaders of the Liberal party and who will be the leaders of the Liberal party after the next general election? He will be an exceedingly clever man who will tell me that. I don't know. The next objection that I have to the proposal of Mr. Redmond is that I never heard of a responsible politician who sought to base his policy on the pledges of the leaders of a party in opposition, because you never can tell what will become of a party in opposition when it comes into power, and the man or men who gave you pledges in opposition may find when they come into power that they are entirely unable to redeem the pledges, either from the opposition of colleagues or from the fact that they have not been called to the leadership which they expected to possess.

Furthermore, I decline to make any attempt to extract pledges from the leaders, if we could find them, of the Liberal party—that they will remain faithful to the policy to which they are already pledged over and over again, because I decline to base the future of the Irish cause on the pledges of any English Ministers. I think it would be deceiving the people of Ireland if we were to ask for these pledges now, for I have told the people of Ireland over and over again that their only chance of obtaining home rule lies not in the pledges of English Ministers, and still less in the pledges of leaders of a party in opposition, but in the fact of their own solidarity, and that their vote is a commodity worth having. I say therefore in reply to Mr. Redmond that the true policy for us to pursue is to devote our attention, not to the eddies and turns of English politics, but to the building up again a united party in Ireland which will plant upon the floor of the House of Commons eighty-two Irish members who will support any party in England that will faithfully, honorably and loyally carry out that policy.

WILLIAM J. MCCARTHY

Elected President of the Y. M. D. of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

Young Men's Division, No. 6, on Tuesday evening had a well-attended and interesting meeting, at which a great deal of routine business was transacted.

The resignation of Mr. Lawrence J. Mackey as President of the division was received with regret. He has proven one of the most efficient and popular officers of the order, but increased business obligations rendered it impossible for Mr. Mackey to further hold the position.

William J. McCarthy, with the firm of Altschuler & Co., the Main-street wholesale grocers, was elected to fill the unexpired term of the retiring President, and from the way he starts off it is apparent that the members made a wise selection. Mr. McCarthy, though a young man, has been a member of the Ancient Order for a number of years, and his address upon being installed gives indication of a firm and live administration.

Efforts are to be made to largely increase the membership of the division and an invitation is extended to all young Irishmen to send in their names and become members. The amusement furnished members without extra cost renders enrollment in its ranks of great moral and social benefit.

TAKEN HOME.

Police Sergt. Doran Recovering from the Injuries Sustained at Henderson.

Police Sergt. John Doran has sufficiently recovered from the injuries received at Henderson, where he was recently attending the fair with a detachment of police, to be dismissed from the City Hospital and taken to his home, 1812 High street. Doran was hurt while crossing the trotting track during a race, being struck by a horse and run over by a sulky. His collar-bone was fractured and he sustained other severe injuries. His friends hope to soon see him able to resume his position on the force, as he is regarded as a valuable officer.

CATHOLIC KNIGHTS.

The movement to give the Louisville Legion a rousing welcome on its return home is growing daily, and among the various bodies working to this end none are more zealous than Branch 4 of the Catholic Knights of America. A meeting of this branch will be held Monday evening to complete the arrangements, and an invitation has been extended all the other branches to participate in the reception.

SENATOR HOAR

Opposes the Annexation of the Philippines by the United States.

Speaks Against the Present Policy of the Republican Leaders.

Declares That We Should Continue in Our Own Path and Not Follow England.

THE SOUND ADVICE OF A STATESMAN

There have been many utterances during the past few weeks as to the advisability of annexing Porto Rico and the Philippines, but none should be read with more careful attention than those of Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts. The venerable statesman has had a long experience in national affairs and is competent to judge impartially the effects of the proposed policy of the Washington authorities. At a political meeting this week he intimated that the present policy would lead to trouble in the Senate. From the press dispatches we extract the following portion of his address:

"This year has been crowded with history and crowded with glory. It is also to my mind crowded with danger. The flag of Spain, formerly the proudest power on earth since the day of the Roman Empire, has gone down in darkness and in blood before the victorious navy and army of the United States. The flag of the United States has arisen in the eastern sky like a new constellation. Let us not accept the duties and responsibilities of this victory in any temper of vulgar vainglory, still less of vulgar greed of power or of gain. The United States comes to these oppressed people, East and West, as a great deliverer. To deal with this great commission by talking about coaling stations and trade advantages degrades and belittles it. We have not overthrown Spain, we have not periled the precious lives of our sons that we may add to our possessions, or that we may make money out of our new relations. But yet the first duty of the American people is to themselves, and when I say this I say it in no spirit of selfishness, or of indifference to the welfare of mankind.

"On the contrary, I believe that the highest service the American people can render to mankind and to liberty is to preserve unstained and unchanged the republic as it came to us from the fathers. It is by example and not by guns or by bayonets that the great work of America for humanity is to be accomplished. And in my opinion we are today in a great danger—a greater danger than we have encountered since the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth. The danger is that we are to be transformed from a republic founded on the Declaration of Independence, guided by the counsels of Washington, into a vulgar, common-place empire founded upon physical force.

"I, for one, am not dazzled by the example of England. The institutions of England which have enabled her to govern successfully distant colonies and subject states are founded, as Mr. Gladstone pointed out, on the doctrine of equality. If we are to outstrip England in national power it must be by pursuing our own path and not by following in hers.

"It is said that Porto Rico is already ours. It may be that Porto Rico is to become ours. But there is no authority under the Constitution of the United States to acquire any foreign territory save by a treaty approved by the Senate by a two-thirds vote or by an act of legislation in which the President, the House of Representatives and the Senate must unite. It is said the Philippine Islands are already ours by right of conquest. For one, I deny this alleged right of conquest. Human beings—men, women, children, people—are not to be won as spoils of war or prizes in battle. It may be that such a doctrine finds a place in the ancient and barbarous laws of war, but it has no place under the American Constitution. It has no place in the code of morals of the people of the United States. I have stated elsewhere the conditions which, in my judgment, warranted the acquisition of Hawaii. Hawaii came to us with the consent of her own Government, the only Government capable of maintaining itself there for any considerable length of time. In the case of the Philippines we are asked to subject a nation and to hold it in subjection. We get them by conquest and hold them by force. In the case of the Hawaiian Islands we get them by compact made with their lawful Government.

"Some of our good friends have said, thoughtlessly in their zeal, that where the American flag goes it must stay. But surely they do not wish to commit the country to the doctrine of Hawaii. Hawaii came to us with the consent of her own Government, the only Government capable of maintaining itself there for any considerable length of time. In the case of the Philippines we are asked to subject a nation and to hold it in subjection. We get them by conquest and hold them by force. In the case of the Hawaiian Islands we get them by compact made with their lawful Government.

"If the Philippine Islands become ours, then, under the late decision of the Supreme Court, every child hereafter born in them becomes an American citizen—free to come, free to go. Are you going to hold them as subjects? Are you going to have a trained and governing class? Are you going to have the national tax gatherer the most frequent and the best-known visitant to every American house? Are you going to increase many fold your national debt?

"These things are involved in this wild and impassioned cry for empire. For myself, I disbelieve and hate the notion that the American people are to submit to such a transformation."